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Application Entitled:

**AN INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL
CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR
FREE-SPACE OPTICAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS**

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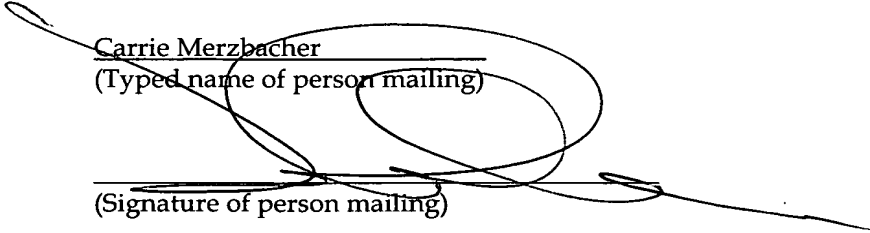
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**AN INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL
CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR
FREE-SPACE OPTICAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS**

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to optical
communication, and more specifically to free-space optical networking.

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2. Discussion of the Related Art

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Free-space optical communications systems use high power
laser sources to transmit beams of modulated light through free-space (air).
Such systems are capable of transmitting an enormous amount of information
and can be used to interconnect network segments in complex networking
infrastructures.

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The laser beams that carry the information in a free-space optical
communication system typically operate in the infrared spectral range.
Disadvantageously, the scattering and absorption coefficients of infrared light
beams passing through the atmosphere can be rather high and this can
adversely affect the transmitted light, which can impact the system
availability. This is especially true when small particles such as fog, steam,
dust, or aerosol particles are present in the atmosphere.

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In order to overcome these and other disadvantages, it would be
highly desirable to manage a free-space optical network in a manner that
avoids the adverse consequences that the environment/atmosphere can have
on the transmitted light beams. Thus, there is a need for a method and/or
system for providing such free-space optical network management.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention advantageously addresses the needs
above as well as other needs by providing a method of managing a free-space

optical network. The method includes the steps of: directing network data traffic over one or more free-space optical links in the free-space optical network; monitoring one or more environmental conditions in a vicinity of at least one of the one or more free-space optical links; and routing the network data traffic through an alternate communication path in response to data indicative of at least one of the one or more environmental conditions falling below a predetermined level.

In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of managing a free-space optical network. The method includes the steps of: directing network data traffic over one or more free-space optical links in the free-space optical network; monitoring one or more environmental conditions in a vicinity of at least one of the one or more free-space optical links; attempting to adjust one or both of a transmission power and receive sensitivity of one or more of the free-space optical links in response to data indicative of at least one of the one or more environmental conditions falling below a predetermined level; and routing the network data traffic through an alternate communication path in response to a failure in the step of attempting to adjust.

In another embodiment, the invention can be characterized as a system for managing a free-space optical network. The system includes means for monitoring one or more environmental conditions in a vicinity of at least one of one or more free-space optical links in the free-space optical network, means for routing network data traffic through an alternate communication path in response to data indicative of at least one of the one or more environmental conditions falling below a predetermined level, and means for rerouting the network data traffic over the one or more free-space optical links in the free-space optical network in response to data indicative of at least one of the one or more environmental conditions rising above the predetermined level.

In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of

managing a free-space optical network that includes the steps of: directing network data traffic over one or more free-space optical links in the free-space optical network; monitoring one or more environmental conditions in a vicinity of at least one of the one or more free-space optical links; sending an alarm over the free-space optical network in response to data indicative of at least one of the one or more environmental conditions falling below a predetermined level; routing the network data traffic through an alternate communication path in response to the alarm; and rerouting the network data traffic over the one or more free-space optical links in the free-space optical network in response to data indicative of at least one of the one or more environmental conditions rising above the predetermined level.

In yet another embodiment, the invention provides a method of managing a free-space optical network that includes the steps of: directing network data traffic over one or more free-space optical links in the free-space optical network; monitoring one or more environmental conditions in a vicinity of at least one of the one or more free-space optical links; sending an alarm over the free-space optical network in response to data indicative of at least one of the one or more environmental conditions falling below a predetermined level; selecting an alternate communication path for the network data traffic in response to the alarm; routing the network data traffic through the alternate communication path; re-evaluating the alternate communication path selection; and rerouting the network data traffic over the one or more free-space optical links in the free-space optical network in response to data indicative of at least one of the one or more environmental conditions rising above the predetermined level..

A better understanding of the features and advantages of the present invention will be obtained by reference to the following detailed description of the invention and accompanying drawings which set forth an illustrative embodiment in which the principles of the invention are utilized.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other aspects, features and advantages of the present invention will be more apparent from the following more particular description thereof, presented in conjunction with the following drawings wherein:

FIG. 1 is a pictorial diagram illustrating a free-space optical communication network that incorporates a free-space optical network management system made in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary version of a free-space optical network management system made in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a pictorial diagram illustrating several different types of alternative communication paths that may be used with the free-space optical network management system of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary method of operation of a free-space optical network management system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary alternate communication path selection method in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

Corresponding reference characters indicate corresponding components throughout the several views of the drawings.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The following description is not to be taken in a limiting sense, but is made merely for the purpose of describing the general principles of the invention. The scope of the invention should be determined with reference to the claims.

In order to manage a free-space optical network in a manner

that avoids the adverse consequences of inclement weather and other difficult atmospheric conditions, there is needed a way to detect that atmospheric conditions have deteriorated to the point where the transmitted beams might be adversely affected. One way to detect such deterioration is to measure the received signal power at one end of a free-space link in order to determine whether or not there is any path attenuation. One complication with this approach, however, is that it is difficult to determine whether or not any decrease in receive power is due to weather conditions or due to an alignment problem or due to another possible failure of the system that might not be related to weather impact. For example, an alignment problem with one of the free-space transceivers can also reduce the received power.

Another way to detect deterioration of atmospheric conditions is to use visibility data. Specifically, small particles in the atmosphere, such as for example fog, steam, dust, or aerosol particles, impact visibility. Visibility data can be used to characterize an availability figure of a free-space optical link in a specific deployment area. Visibility data has been collected by government agencies for a long period of time, and airports are typically used as geographical reference points. Unfortunately, the visibility data at airport locations can be quite different from the weather conditions in downtown or business park areas where the actual installation of a free-space optical communication system typically takes place. These microclimate effects complicate the process of calculating reliable availability figures in areas that are not located close to airports with well-known visibility data.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, there is illustrated a free-space optical communication system or network 100 that incorporates a free-space optical network management system 102 made in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. The network 100 includes several optical transceivers 104 mounted on several buildings 106 for communicating optical signals over several free-space links 108. The free-space links 108 are used to connect the multiple buildings 106 within a high-speed wireless

optical network. A typical application for the network 100 is in a metropolitan area or a campus like environment.

By way of example, the optical transceivers 104 may use methods or comprise devices of the type disclosed in the following two

5 United States patent applications, the entire contents of which are hereby fully incorporated into the present application by reference: U.S. Patent Application No. 09/065,685, filed April 24, 1998, entitled TERRESTRIAL OPTICAL COMMUNICATION NETWORK OF INTEGRATED FIBER AND FREE-SPACE LINKS WHICH REQUIRES NO ELECTRO-OPTICAL
10 CONVERSION BETWEEN LINKS, by inventor Heinz Willebrand; and U.S. Patent Application No. 09/482,782, filed January 13, 2000, entitled HYBRID WIRELESS OPTICAL AND RADIO FREQUENCY COMMUNICATION LINK, by inventors Heinz Willebrand and Maha Achour.

In general, the free-space optical network management system
15 102 automatically collects weather data and manages the free-space optical communication network 100 depending on current weather conditions. The management system 102 preferably uses the measurements of actual atmospheric and environmental conditions in the area of deployment in an automatic feedback and control system to manage the free-space optical
20 network 100. This technique allows for taking microclimate effects into account. The management system 102 significantly increases the overall network 100 availability by using alternate or redundant routing paths 110 in case of a potential system loss due to environmental conditions. This improves the predictability of the availability of the network 100.

25 In order for the management system 102 to use measurements of actual atmospheric or environmental conditions in the area of deployment, one or more environmental condition instruments 112 are installed in the vicinity of one or more of the free-space links 108. For example, the environmental condition instrument 112 may be installed on one of the
30 buildings 106, preferably a building in or near the center of the network 100.

The environmental condition instrument 112 may comprise any type of instrument or sensor for measuring any type of atmospheric, environmental, weather or climate condition. For example, the environmental condition instrument 112 may comprise a visibility meter for measuring visibility data, a weather sensor for measuring wind speed and/or wind direction, a pressure meter, a temperature sensor, etc. In environments with strong microclimate effects, multiple environmental condition instruments may be used and networked together through the management system 102 to improve the overall network 100 availability.

10 The one or more environmental condition instruments 112 collect measurement data corresponding to selected atmospheric or environmental conditions in the area of deployment and preferably provide this measurement data to the network 100. This way, the weather information collected by the environmental condition instruments 112 is accessible from a remote location. Thus, by providing the measurement data to the network 100, the measurement data is available "online". By way of example, the environmental condition instruments 112 may be coupled to a micro-controller 114 via standard network connections such as RS232 or Ethernet. The micro-controller 114 is preferably coupled to the network 100 through a network monitoring/management interface 116 and a main network interface 118. The main network interface 118 is used to route data traffic between the free-space optical communication network 100 and the alternate (or redundant) communication path 110.

25 The alternate communication path 110 may comprise many different types of communication paths. For example, the alternate communication path 110 may comprise an independent wireless system such as a radio frequency (RF) or microwave system, fiber optic based system, wire based system, leased line, etc. The alternate communication path 110 preferably comprises a type of communication path that is independent of the troublesome environmental conditions, i.e., a communication path that is not

affected by the same environmental or weather conditions. The alternate communication path 110 may even comprise a different free-space link in a different geographic location that is not subject to the same environmental conditions.

5 FIG. 3 illustrates examples of some of the different types of alternate communication paths that may be employed. For this example, assume that the network data traffic is initially being directed over the free-space link 200 between buildings 202, 204 by means of the optical transceivers 206, 208. If an environmental condition instrument, such as for example a
10 visibility meter 210, indicates that the visibility has deteriorated to the point where operation of the free-space link 200 might be in jeopardy, the management system 102 may eventually determine that the network data traffic should be routed over an alternate communication path.

 One such alternate communication path could be an RF
15 communication path 212. By way of example, the RF communication path 212 may be implemented with RF transceivers 214, 216 mounted on the optical transceivers 206, 208, respectively. By way of further example, the RF communication path 212 may be provided by devices of the type described in the aforementioned U.S. Patent Application No. 09/482,782. Another such
20 alternate communication path could be provided by a wire cable 218 that runs between the buildings 202, 204. Similarly, if there were a fiber optic cable running between the buildings 202, 204, it could also be used as the alternate communication path.

 The alternate communication path may also make use of
25 different modes of communication and/or be routed to the destination in an indirect manner. For example, the network data traffic could be routed over a fiber optic cable 220 from building 202 to building 222. From there, the network data traffic could be routed over a free-space link 224 to building 226, and then over another free-space link 228 to the destination building 204. Use
30 of the free-space links 224, 228 may be possible if they are not affected by the

same microclimate affecting the free-space link 200. This may be the case since the visibility meter 210 is installed on building 202, which could be more than two miles away from buildings 204, 222, 226. Additional visibility meters could be installed on one or more of the other buildings 204, 222, 226 in order to more closely pinpoint the location of the adverse environmental conditions. If fiber optic cable, wire cable, RF communication paths, or some other type of communication path existed between buildings 222, 226, 204, then one or more of those modes of communication could be used to complete the alternate communication path instead of the free-space links 224, 228.

10 Referring to FIG. 4, there is illustrated an exemplary method of operation 300 for the free-space optical network management system 102 (FIG. 2) in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. The monitoring facility that implements the method 300 may be a standard network management software program, such as simple network management protocol (SNMP), or a hardware based management facility/system. As indicated in step 302, the network data traffic is typically first directed over the optical path, i.e., one or more free-space links. The management system 102 can keep track of whether the optical path or an alternate path is currently being used by, for example, setting a variable or flag such as communication path (CP) = optical (OPT), as indicated in step 304.

20 While the network data traffic is being communicated over either the optical path (i.e., free-space links) or an alternate communication path, the management system 102 monitors or observes one or more environmental conditions in the vicinity of at least one of the free-space links, as indicate by step 306. Measurements of such conditions are taken by one or more environmental condition instruments that are preferably located in the vicinity of at least one of the free-space links. The data generated by the environmental condition instruments is provided online in the network 100.

30 As part of the monitoring function of step 306, the micro-controller 114

preferably polls the environmental condition instruments and stores weather related information in a memory. If measurement data corresponding to selected ones of the environmental conditions falls below a predetermined level, the micro-controller 114 sends out an alarm (or trap) to the monitoring facility. For example, an alarm could be generated if visibility reaches a certain predefined minimum value. For the remainder of this discussion it will be assumed that a visibility meter is used as the environmental condition instrument(s), but it should be well understood that other types of instruments and meters may be used as described above.

10 The comparison of the measurement data to the predetermined level is illustrated in step 308 where it is determined whether or not the visibility as measured by the visibility meter is above a minimum level. If the visibility is not above the minimum level, then an alarm (or trap) is generated. When the monitoring facility receives an alarm, the management system 102 first checks to see if the optical (free-space) path is currently being used as the communication path for the network data traffic, as indicated by step 310. If so, then the management system 102 performs certain countermeasures to prevent the failure of the communication link.

 In one embodiment of the present invention, one such countermeasure is to attempt to increase the transmission power or the receive sensitivity of one or more of the free-space optical communication links to improve the link budget. Increasing the power of the laser transmitter and/or increasing the sensitivity of the laser receiver is one procedure that can be used to counteract the potential loss of the communication link due to adverse weather conditions. Thus, in step 312 the management system 102 checks to see if the free-space system even has such automatic power control. If so, then in step 314 the management system 102 checks whether or not the power level can be adjusted. Specifically, this power adjustment procedure may not be effective because the system has already reached its transmitter and/or receiver limitation. If the power level

or receive sensitivity can be adjusted, then such adjustment takes place in step 316 and control is passed back to the monitoring step 306.

If the free-space system does not have automatic power control, or the power level and receive sensitivity cannot be adjusted, the network traffic is routed or redirected through an alternate communication path. The management system 102 performs an alternate communication path selection method in step 318, an exemplary version of which is described in further detail below. In step 320 the network traffic is routed or redirected through the selected alternate communication path. The flag CP is set equal to ALT_n in step 322, where n indicates the selected alternate communication path. Monitoring of the visibility data then continues in step 306.

In an alternative embodiment of the present invention, the countermeasure performed by the management system 102 is to switch immediately to an alternate communication path without performing prior power or sensitivity adjustment. Therefore, in such alternative embodiment steps 312, 314 and 316 would be eliminated and a "Yes" response to step 310 would pass control directly to step 318.

After a power adjustment has been made or an alternate communication path has been activated, the management system 102 continues to monitor the environmental conditions in step 306. If measurement data collected by the visibility meter (or other environmental condition instrument) indicates that the environmental conditions are back to a level to where the free-space optical network 100 can function properly, the micro-controller notifies the monitoring facility. Thus, such notification is generated if in step 308 it is determined that the visibility is above the minimum level. If so, then in step 324 the management system 102 checks whether or not the optical (free-space) path is currently being used as the communication path for the network data traffic. If $CP=ALT_n$, then an alternate communication path is currently being used instead of the optical (free-space) path. In this scenario the management system 102 reactivates the

optical path and redirects the network data traffic over the free-space links, as indicated by step 326. In step 328 the flag CP is set equal to OPT in order to indicate that the optical path is currently being used as the communication path.

5 If in step 324 the management system 102 determines that CP=OPT, indicating that the optical (free-space) path is currently being used as the communication path, then no change in the communication path is needed since visibility is above the minimum level, as determined by step 308. While no change in the communication path is needed, it may be desirable to
10 adjust the power level or sensitivity of the free-space link. Specifically, if power level or sensitivity was previously adjusted in step 316 because the visibility was previously below the minimum level, then it may be desirable to re-adjust the power level or sensitivity once the visibility rises back above the minimum level. Such adjustments can be made in step 330. Furthermore,
15 such adjustments may be desirable after switching back to the optical path from the alternate path, and therefore, control is passed from step 328 to step 330. It should be well understood, however, that step 330 is an optional feature of the present invention.

 During the time that the network traffic is being routed through
20 an alternate communication path, it may be desirable to re-evaluate the alternate communication path selection. Thus, if in steps 308 and 310 it is determined that visibility continues to be below the minimum level and that an alternate communication path is already being used for the network traffic, the selection of the specific alternate communication path can be re-evaluated
25 in step 332. Such re-evaluation may be desirable in view of changes in data rate requirements of the network traffic, duration of the poor visibility or other inclement weather conditions, costs associated with the current alternate communication path, etc. By way of example, the method used for the re-evaluation step 332 may be similar to, or the same as, the alternate path
30 selection method 318.

Referring to FIG. 5, there is illustrated an exemplary alternate communication path selection method 318 in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. The method 318 starts at step 400. In step 402 the management system 102 determines whether or not any other free-space link(s) are available to the destination. If so, then in step 404 the management system 102 checks to see if these other free-space links are currently all operating. For example, these other free-space links may not be operating due to inclement weather conditions or other technical problems. Assuming that these other free-space links are all operating such that a complete path can be formed to the destination, then in step 406 they are selected as the alternate path. The method 318 ends in step 408 where control is passed to step 320 (FIG. 4).

If there are no other free-space links to the destination or they are not all operational, control is passed to step 410. In step 410 the management system 102 determines whether or not there is more than one alternate path available. If not, then the only available alternate path is selected in step 412. If there is more than one alternate path available, then in step 414 the management system 102 determines whether or not a high data rate is required. If a high data rate is not required, then, for example, a radio frequency (RF) path can be selected as the alternate path in step 416. If a high data rate is required, then in step 418 a fiber optic cable, wire, or a high-speed RF path can be selected as the alternate path. Preferably, the least expensive alternate path is selected. In some embodiments, the high-speed RF path may have a higher data rate than the wire path.

It was mentioned above that the data generated by the environmental condition instruments is provided online in the network 100. If the free-space optical communication network 100 is coupled to other networks, such as for example the Internet, then the environmental condition data, such as visibility data, will be accessible from nearly anywhere in the world. This allows the free-space optical network management system 102 to

reside or be controlled from remote locations. In alternative embodiments of the present invention many different free-space optical communication networks, perhaps located in one or more countries, could be managed/controlled by one remote management system 102.

5 Thus, the free-space optical network management system and methods described herein use environmental, atmospheric, and/or weather conditions, such as visibility data, to actively manage/control the performance of free space optical links. Environmental condition instruments may be used within the free-space optical network to actively monitor the
10 system and perform power adjustment within the system and/or switch to an alternate or redundant networking path. The environmental information may be provided online, and the network management system may use the online environmental information to manage one or more free space optical communication systems from a remote location.

15 While the invention herein disclosed has been described by means of specific embodiments and applications thereof, numerous modifications and variations could be made thereto by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the invention set forth in the claims.